

Yeni kayıt yaptıran öğrencilerimiz, Acıbadem Üniversitesi İngilizce Hazırlık Programı Yeterlik sınavını (AYES), Akademik Takvimde belirtilen tarih ve saatte alırlar. Bu sınav, eğitim-öğretim dili İngilizce olan Bölümlere kayıt yaptıran öğrencilerin dil yeterliliklerini saptamak için hazırlanmıştır. Hazırlık programını atlayıp, lisans programına devam etmek için öğrencilerin bu sınavdan en az 70 almaları gerekmektedir.

AYES’de, uluslararası geçerliliği olan Avrupa Ortak Dil Ölçütleri esas olarak alınmıştır. Sınavda çoktan seçmeli sorular dil yapısını, kelime bilgisini ve okuduğunu anlamayı ölçmeye yöneliktir. Dinleme bölümünde duyduğunu anlama, Kompozisyon bölümünde ise yazma becerileri değerlendirilmektedir. Sınav süresi toplam 180 dakikadır. Bu sürenin 60 dakikası kompozisyona ayrılmıştır.

**SECTION I: USE OF ENGLISH** (Questions 1-40)

**Toplam 40 adet çoktan seçmeli sorudan oluşmaktadır.**

**A: CLOZE TEST: Mark the best choice to fill in the blanks.**

**Text içindeki bazı cümleleri anlam bütünlüğünü bozmadan en doğru şekilde tamamlamanız istenecektir.**

**TEXT 1**

**Old calculator (estimated £20,000) auctioned for £7.7 million**

A 19<sup>th</sup> century German mechanical calculator which (1)\_\_\_\_\_to make about £20,000 sold for £7.7 million yesterday after a battle between twobidders.

The atmosphere at Christie's London saleroom was electric between the two men, one at the sale, the other on the telephone, fought it out (2)\_\_\_\_\_the gilt and lacquered scientific instrument by Johann Chistoph Schuster.

After the original bidder dropped (3)\_\_\_\_\_at £25,000, it became a straight fight between the two bidders until the hammer fell at the record price.

The telephone buyer was Edgar Mannheimer, an international dealer based in Zurich. With premium he will pay a total of £7,701,500.

Mr Dermot Chichester, the auctioneer, said afterwards; "It was all very nerve-racking. We knew it was going to do well beforehand, perhaps make £50,000 or £100,000, but not £7.7 million. That was astonishing."

The calculator originally (4)\_\_\_\_\_an astronomer and mathematician who was described in the catalogue as being "in the service of an Indian prince".

It was passed down the generations to the seller, (5)\_\_\_\_\_wishes to remain anonymous.

Calling from Zurich last night, Mr Mannheimer said; "It is the best piece to come on the market for more than 20 years. It was a stupid estimate, that £20,000. To people who know its worth, it is very rare. It is a good price, I am sure."

He added that many companies (6)\_\_\_\_\_in the calculator. "There is a big interest in this sort of artefact," he said.

A Christie's spokesman said: "There was a feeling of utter amazement - and it all happened so quickly."

He defended the original estimate and said it was so long since such a piece (7)\_\_\_\_\_on the market.

And he added; "If we had put an estimate of £7 million on it, people (8)\_\_\_\_\_we were mad."

"You can't tell who's going to be interested. (9)\_\_\_\_\_can happen when there's competition in the room. Obviously we are thrilled with the sale."

While similar instruments exist in museum collections, there is (10)\_\_\_\_\_in private ownership. This rarity fuelled the extraordinary competition at Christie's.

The previous record was set in October 1991 when a pair of Mercator globes fetched £1,0223,000.

- |     |                          |                       |                     |                        |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 01. | a) expected              | b) was expected       | c) is expecting     | d) expects             |
| 02. | a) buying                | b) of buying          | c) to buy           | d) to buying           |
| 03. | a) of                    | b) away               | c) out              | d) off                 |
| 04. | a) belonged to           | b) was belonged       | c) belonging for    | d) was belonged of     |
| 05. | a) whose                 | b) who                | c) that             | d) of whom             |
| 06. | a) used to be interested | b) had interested     | c) were interesting | d) would be interested |
| 07. | a) comes                 | b) used to come       | c) had come         | d) have come           |
| 08. | a) would think           | b) would have thought | c) will think       | d) would be thought    |
| 09. | a) Anything              | b) Any                | c) All              | d) Every               |
| 10. | a) never                 | b) any                | c) no               | d) none                |

**TEXT 2**

**Roundup: Camera Makers Flex Their Muscles for the Holidays**

Camera announcements have been coming fast and furious lately, (11)\_\_\_\_\_means two things: shiny new cameras to read about, and falling prices on last year's top performers.

*Tim Moynihan, PC World*

PC World

Tuesday, August 07, 2009; 12:19 AM

Yes, it's only August. But here in camera-coverage land, holiday-shopping options are already slowly coming into focus.

Over the past few weeks, several big-name vendors (12)\_\_\_\_\_new cameras just in time for fall (and after that, of course, the holiday season). Among the big announcements are Nikon's camera/projector hybrid and new DSLRs, the second wave of Fujifilm Super CCD EXR sensor cameras, fashionable and high-end point-and-shoots from Sony, wide-angle Lumix cameras from Panasonic, an ultrathin HD-shooting camera from Pentax, and four compact camera models from Olympus.

That's already enough (13) \_\_\_\_\_about, but here's the kicker: When manufacturers unleash a barrage of new offerings as they've done lately, it also means that prices on the last generation of cameras are sure to drop. Take a look at our coverage of all the late-2009 camera announcements by (14)\_\_\_\_\_the links above and to the right, and make sure to visit our ranked charts of the top point-and-shoot cameras, top advanced cameras, and top DSLRs. If you see a top-ranked model that interests you, it may soon be a bargain, (15)\_\_\_\_\_prices fall in the weeks and months to come.

- |     |                    |                     |                    |                       |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. | a) that            | b) what             | c) which           | d) of which           |
| 12. | a) have unveiled   | b) were unveiled    | c) unveiled        | d) have been unveiled |
| 13. | a) getting excited | b) getting exciting | c) get exciting    | d) to get excited     |
| 14. | a) click           | b) clicking         | c) getting clicked | d) clicked            |
| 15. | a) due to          | b) because of       | c) as              | d) despite            |

**B: Mark the best choice.**

**Verilen cümlelerde boş bırakılan yerlere en uygun düşen kelime ya da ifadeyi bulmanız istenecektir.**

16. The old car is my\_\_\_\_\_but the new one is\_\_\_\_\_.
- |                 |                    |                      |                   |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| a) parents / my | b) parents' / mine | c) the parents' / me | d) parents / mine |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
17. There is too\_\_\_\_\_furniture in this room, certainly\_\_\_\_\_more chairs than needed.
- |                |               |                |                |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| a) much / much | b) many / lot | c) many / much | d) many / many |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
18. ANN: I think the market is closed.  
BOB: It\_\_\_\_\_be! I saw someone go in a minute ago.
- |          |          |             |            |
|----------|----------|-------------|------------|
| a) can't | b) won't | c) couldn't | d) mustn't |
|----------|----------|-------------|------------|
19. I've\_\_\_\_\_them\_\_\_\_\_the mistake.
- |                     |                      |                   |                  |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| a) had / to correct | b) done / to correct | c) made / correct | d) got / correct |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|

20. After he retired, Bob's father decided to settle in Bodrum, \_\_\_\_\_ he plans to spend the rest of his life.  
a) where                      b) in there                      c) which                      d) in where
21. If you've got the flu, you \_\_\_\_\_ go to work.  
a) had better not                      b) would rather not to                      c) had better not to                      d) would better not to
22. This town hall \_\_\_\_\_ in 1834 by a French architect, and it \_\_\_\_\_ a remarkable history ever since.  
a) built / has had                      b) was built / has had                      c) were built / has                      d) was built / had
23. If we had built a subway system 10 years ago, the traffic \_\_\_\_\_ so bad today.  
a) hadn't been                      b) would be                      c) wouldn't be                      d) wouldn't have been
24. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ to him, but I didn't even let him speak.  
a) listened                      b) was listening                      c) was going to listen                      d) had listened
25. Students \_\_\_\_\_ have guests in their rooms, but they \_\_\_\_\_ leave by nine o'clock.  
a) are allowed / must                      c) are allowed to / have to  
b) allowed / had to                      d) aren't allowed / must
26. It was only an informal party. You \_\_\_\_\_ so smartly.  
a) needn't dress                      c) needn't have dressed  
b) mustn't dress                      d) mustn't have dressed
27. The witness \_\_\_\_\_ the person she saw escaping from the place of murder.  
a) asked to describe                      c) said that  
b) was told who                      d) was asked to describe
28. He prefers \_\_\_\_\_ do some shopping \_\_\_\_\_ go sightseeing when he is in a foreign country.  
a) to / to                      c) to / rather  
b) to / rather than                      d) - / rather
29. Because her father refused \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ the university she wants so much, she hanged herself in her room.  
a) letting / to attend                      c) letting / attending  
b) to let / to attend                      d) to let / attend
30. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of trees in the park. They have all been cut down.  
a) would be                      c) used to be  
b) used to being                      d) used to

**C: SENTENCE COMPLETION: Mark the best choice which completes the given sentence correctly and meaningfully.**

**Verilen cümleleri uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulmanız istenecektir.**

**31. The professor asked me \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) why no objection has been shown to anybody leaving early
- b) if the results obtained from the study are significant
- c) whether I am awarded a prize for my new discovery
- d) to help the newly recruited research assistant with the experiment

**32. Though it is important to clear the whole area of a cancer, \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) statistically, the chances of recovery seem to be the same
- b) more cancerous cells could have been removed
- c) as much healthy tissue as possible must be left behind
- d) the brain tumour was the major exception

**33. As long as the victims are dry and reasonably well clothed, \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) the need to provide emergency shelter after a disaster naturally varied greatly
- b) the health hazards of having no place to shelter after an earthquake are small
- c) food shortages in the immediate aftermath of a disaster are almost unavoidable
- d) even natural disasters in cold countries could have been avoided

**34. The post is very unreliable, \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) so they may not have received my letter yet
- b) therefore it should reach us regularly
- c) due to the fact that the neighbours all exchange incorrectly delivered mail
- d) and for this reason you must have already received it.

**35. The effect of fast food on personal health has been harmful \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) if it has an adverse impact on the farm economy
- b) that such foods do not satisfy the body's basic needs
- c) since it is based on refined foods stripped of nutrients
- d) so there has been a drop in the fruit and vegetable intake of the average person

**D: SENTENCE COMPREHENSION: Mark the sentence which is the closest in meaning to the given one.**

**Verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın ifadeyi seçmeniz istenecektir.**

**36. It was wrong of her not to accept the job.**

- a) It was absolutely her fault to accept the job.
- b) She did the best in refusing the job.
- c) She refused the job and it was fairly good.
- d) She should never have refused the job.

**37. Having been an ambitious person, I had no difficulty in achieving my goals.**

- a) I reached my objectives as a result of my ambition.
- b) I achieved my goals so that I could be an ambitious person.
- c) I thought my ambition made it difficult for me to achieve my goal.
- d) Although I was ambitious, I found it difficult to achieve my goals.

38. **If it weren't for computers, we wouldn't be able to work efficiently.**
- a) I wish there were no computers so that we could have worked more efficiently.
  - b) We were able to perform efficient work unless we had computers.
  - c) Computers enable us to work efficiently.
  - d) In spite of the computers, we could work more efficiently.
39. **Contrary to all expectations, she failed her final exams miserably.**
- a) Everyone thought she would pass her final exams, but she failed them badly.
  - b) Everyone knew she would fail her final exams because she was so unhappy.
  - c) She was very miserable during her final exams, so, not surprisingly, she failed them.
  - d) She failed her final exams, but she wasn't expected to pass them anyway.
40. **He must have changed his phone number because I can't get hold of him.**
- a) He had to change his phone number because I couldn't get through to his old one.
  - b) It is possible that he'll change his phone number, but I won't know for sure until I talk to him.
  - c) He should have changed his phone number because no one could get in touch with him.
  - d) I am unable to get in contact with him, so it is highly likely that he has a new phone number.

**SECTION II: READING SKILLS (Questions 41-100)**

**VOCABULARY**

**A: Choose the correct word to complete the text.**

**Bu bölümde verilen metindeki eksik cümleleri tamamlayacak en doğru kelimeyi seçmeniz istenecektir.**

Paragliding is becoming quite a popular sport in Britain. It involves flying through the air using a soft canopy, something (41)\_\_\_\_\_a parachute, whereas hang-gliders use stiff wings to stay in the air. Paragliders are hoisted into the air using a boat or car, and then they attempt to land on a specific target. You can go paragliding (42)\_\_\_\_\_about anywhere, but mountainous regions are best because of the scenery and the currents of warm air which lift paragliders into the sky. To become a (43) \_\_\_\_\_ paraglider, around 12 practice flights are (44)\_\_\_\_\_. Beginners usually (45)\_\_\_\_\_or borrow a glider and only need warm clothing, and sturdy boots to protect their ankles. On (46)\_\_\_\_\_the rank of club pilot, most buy their own equipment, including a helmet, goggles, and a flying suit. Those (47)\_\_\_\_\_in paragliding will be glad to hear that there is no age (48)\_\_\_\_\_. Many enthusiasts don't (49)\_\_\_\_\_up the sport (50)\_\_\_\_\_after they have retired, but there is a very broad age range. One paragliding champion described the sport as "a (51)\_\_\_\_\_adventure - a thrill." She really enjoys flying alone, free to enjoy the peace and quiet. The (52)\_\_\_\_\_can be breathtaking, but she admitted that one has to be a (53)\_\_\_\_\_mad to become a paraglider. The sport is relatively safe, (54)\_\_\_\_\_a few fatalities have occurred. Most injuries are the (55)\_\_\_\_\_of bad landings - broken legs, twisted ankles and strained backs are not uncommon.

*Extracted from Virginia Evans & Jenny Dooley FCE*

- |     |                |              |             |              |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 41. | a) similar     | b) like      | c) close    | d) as        |
| 42. | a) almost      | b) around    | c) near     | d) just      |
| 43. | a) competent   | b) proper    | c) suitable | d) right     |
| 44. | a) wanted      | b) required  | c) demanded | d) desired   |
| 45. | a) engage      | b) hire      | c) take     | d) lend      |
| 46. | a) holding     | b) owning    | c) reaching | d) taking    |
| 47. | a) interested  | b) concerned | c) cared    | d) attracted |
| 48. | a) border      | b) limit     | c) boundary | d) deadline  |
| 49. | a) make        | b) take      | c) turn     | d) get       |
| 50. | a) just        | b) when      | c) than     | d) until     |
| 51. | a) right       | b) mere      | c) real     | d) strong    |
| 52. | a) view        | b) scene     | c) picture  | d) setting   |
| 53. | a) few         | b) bit       | c) light    | d) small     |
| 54. | a) contrary to | b) whereas   | c) despite  | d) although  |
| 55. | a) result      | b) effect    | c) reason   | d) cause     |

**B: Mark the best choice which completes the sentence meaningfully and correctly.**

**Verilen cümleyi tamamlayacak kelimeyi seçmeniz istenecektir.**

56. If you really want the promotion, you will have to be more\_\_\_\_\_.
- |              |              |                  |                 |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| a) elaborate | b) assertive | c) compassionate | d) perseverance |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
57. The concert was brilliant – it\_\_\_\_\_all our expectations.
- |                 |                  |                  |                |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a) got round to | b) got away with | c) fell out with | d) lived up to |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|

58. I still haven't \_\_\_\_\_ fixing the tap in the kitchen.  
a) got round to                      b) got away with                      c) put up with                      d) made up with
59. Metaphor and \_\_\_\_\_ are the most commonly used figures of speech in everyday speech.  
a) rhyme                      b) stanza                      c) verse                      d) simile
60. This decision has removed the last \_\_\_\_\_ to the hostages' release.  
a) conundrum                      b) obstacle                      c) incremental                      d) benefit
61. Leon's dog was sitting by the door \_\_\_\_\_, so I thought I'd better take it for a walk.  
a) sighing                      b) gawping                      c) soaking                      d) whining
62. She \_\_\_\_\_ angrily at everyone and stormed out of the room.  
a) glared                      b) snored                      c) listened                      d) snuffed
63. Before a baby is \_\_\_\_\_, its mental and physical potential should be roughly assessed.  
a) adopted                      b) induced                      c) entailed                      d) attributed
64. The medicine was so \_\_\_\_\_ that he was almost back to normal within a few days.  
a) efficient                      b) influential                      c) proficient                      d) effective
65. Since none of the pupils would \_\_\_\_\_ to breaking the window, the teacher kept the whole class behind for an hour.  
a) speak out                      b) speak up                      c) own up                      d) open up
66. Digital communication is so \_\_\_\_\_ that most of us don't even bother to question its role in society.  
a) escapable                      b) needless                      c) pervasive                      d) avoidable
67. In humans, an unwarranted, persistent fear of a certain situation or object, known as specific phobia, can cause \_\_\_\_\_ distress and interfere with daily life.  
a) capitulating                      b) overwhelming                      c) preserving                      d) supporting
68. Education and training are the most effective \_\_\_\_\_ of improving the nation's economy.  
a) implements                      b) gadgets                      c) equipment                      d) means
69. Sally's parents separated when she was a little girl, and her only brother got married to a Japanese model and \_\_\_\_\_ to Japan.  
a) transported                      b) emigrated                      c) transferred                      d) stayed
70. Biodegradable waste materials, such as fruits and vegetables, which \_\_\_\_\_ naturally, are less of a long-term threat to the environment than are more persistent pollutants such as metals and plastics.  
a) decompose                      b) contaminate                      c) evaluate                      d) disregard



**B: PARAGRAPH COMPLETION: Mark the sentence that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.**

**Verilen paragrafi tamamlayacak cümleyi seçmeniz istenecektir.**

76. The first thing that you would see on the surface of Mars when looking at it through a telescope would be the general, orange-red colour of the surface.\_\_\_\_\_. The areas showing this red tint have been called 'deserts', but it must not be supposed that the deserts on Mars are just like the deserts on Earth. Much work has gone into the study of the spectrum of the Martian deserts. There is definite evidence that there are some silicates present-chemical substances similar to sand.
- The ruddy colour of the planet, in fact, is easily noticed by the naked eye
  - The main constituent is probably similar to limonite
  - It's a terrestrial mineral containing a great deal of red oxide
  - Seen through a telescope, the most prominent features of the Martian surface are the white polar caps
77. Sore throats accompanied by fever are a nightmare for the parents of small children. The problem stems from the fact that such infections produce very different reactions in people. The symptoms in some cases are so mild that they may pass unnoticed but, because they are so variable, they may easily be confused with other illnesses.\_\_\_\_\_. The very mildness of what are called *streptococcal Grade A* infections is what makes them so dangerous. If they are not diagnosed in time, the bacteria can remain hidden in organs such as the liver and afterwards reappear as a serious threat to health.
- Antibiotics are powerful medicines that fight bacterial infections
  - Antibiotics deal very effectively with the problems
  - They either kill bacteria or keep them from reproducing
  - It is only too easy, for instance, for a fever that may develop into an emergency to be mistakenly attributed to a cold
78. Copper has been known since prehistoric times. It is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, and is used extensively in roofing, utensils and electrical wiring.\_\_\_\_\_. For example, it is required for the formation of chlorophyll in plants, and traces of it are necessary in the human diet to aid in the breakdown of sugar. However, too much copper in the diet can cause cirrhosis of the liver, failure to grow and jaundice.
- Leafy greens and red meat are two excellent sources of copper
  - Copper is also necessary for the well-being of all living things
  - Copper combines with tin to make bronze, a metal harder than either
  - Copper is abundant enough not to be particularly expensive
79. The problem with being a teenager is that you can't do what you want to do, \_\_\_\_\_. Parents seem to think that whatever decisions you make are wrong, or that you have no idea about what is best for you. So, in spite of your love for them, you can often spend most of your teenage years arguing and disagreeing with your elders.
- and people are always telling you what you should do instead
  - not as well as most other people the same age
  - but many people have skin problems in their early teens
  - or at least you think you can

80. Correct treatment of hypertension reduces the risk of a heart attack by about 20% and reduces the risk of stroke by about 40%.\_\_\_\_\_. The purpose of treating hypertension is to prevent this damage to blood vessels and the heart from occurring and so help to prevent these illnesses. Most people with hypertension need tablets to lower their blood pressure.
- The link between hypertension and coronary heart disease and stroke is very well established
  - Here risk is based on the observed reduced occurrences in treated past patients
  - If treated high blood pressure tends to cause damage to blood vessels and the heart
  - Tablets are very successful at preventing heart attacks and strokes and have very few side effects

**C: READING PASSAGES – Read the following passages and mark the correct answer according to the information given in each.**

**Metinleri takip eden soruları metinde verilen bilgilere dayanarak cevaplamamız istenecektir.**

**PASSAGE 1**

Accidents seldom "**just happen**," and many can be prevented. Accidental injuries become more frequent and serious in later life. Thus, attention to safety is especially important for older persons.

Several factors make people in this age group **prone to** accidents. Poor eyesight and hearing can decrease awareness of hazards. Arthritis, neurological diseases, and impaired coordination and balance can make older people unsteady.

Various diseases and medications, alcohol, and preoccupation with personal problems can result in drowsiness, distraction, or poor physical conditioning.

When accidents occur, older persons are especially vulnerable to severe injury and tend to heal slowly. Particularly in women, the bones often become thin and brittle with age, causing seemingly minor falls to result in broken bones.

Many accidents can be prevented by maintaining mental and physical health and conditioning, and by cultivating good safety habits.

81. "**just happen**" in line 1 means something happens\_\_\_\_\_.
- by chance
  - by turns
  - with a cause
  - with a warning
82. The expression "**prone to**" in line 3 means\_\_\_\_\_.
- unwilling
  - opposed
  - inclined
  - unaccustomed
83. According to the passage, which of the following would **NOT HELP** elderly people prevent accidents?
- Maintaining physical health
  - Maintaining mental health
  - Cultivating good safety habits
  - Entering a nursing home
84. Which physical problem is **NOT MENTIONED** as a cause of unsteadiness in the elderly?
- Neurological diseases
  - High blood pressure
  - Arthritis
  - Coordination problems
85. Drowsiness or distraction, which can cause accidents, can frequently be caused by any of the following factors **EXCEPT**\_\_\_\_\_.
- Medications
  - Alcohol
  - too much TV viewing
  - preoccupation with personal problems

86. The underlying assumption in this passage is that\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) young people have more accidents than other groups
  - b) infants are the most accident prone
  - c) accidents happen equally to all age groups
  - d) old age brings more propensity to accidents

**PASSAGE 2**

Research has indicated that dyslexia has biological origins, and most investigators now suspect that dyslexic children read poorly as a result of a highly specific language problem, sometimes called “**phonological unawareness**.” Dyslexic children cannot easily learn to read because they have trouble associating printed letters with the sounds of speech. A similar problem occurs in **congenitally deaf** people who have mastered the linguistic complexities and subtleties of sign language but have trouble learning to read.

Evidence also exists suggesting that the root cause for much dyslexia is a problem with processing very rapidly changing sensory stimuli. For example, studies have shown that dyslexic children have trouble making accurate distinctions between similar auditory signals. **They** often cannot hear the difference between speech sounds such as “pah,” “dah,” and “bah.” Recently, differences have been noted between the visual pathways of dyslexics and those of nondyslexics that suggest a comparable problem with fast-changing visual stimuli. Researchers have also found several other neuroanatomical abnormalities in the temporal lobe and in other areas of the brain. All of these studies are extremely valuable in helping researchers understand the mechanisms underlying reading problems so that dyslexic children can be accurately identified and more efficiently helped.

87. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- a) To change current ideas about dyslexia
  - b) To explore the causes of dyslexia
  - c) To distinguish between dyslexia and congenital deafness
  - d) To cite examples of dyslexic behaviour
88. According to the passage, “**phonological unawareness**” (line 3) means\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) trouble with hearing and sensory stimuli
  - b) inability to distinguish between auditory signals
  - c) problems associating printed letters and sounds
  - d) abnormalities in the temporal lobe
89. The author compares the problems of dyslexic children with\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) dyslexic adults
  - b) the subtleties of sign language
  - c) the visual pathways of other dyslexics
  - d) the problems of congenitally deaf people
90. The words “**congenitally deaf**” in line 4 refer to people who are\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) partially deaf
  - b) capable of learning
  - c) deaf and dyslexic
  - d) deaf since birth

91. As used in line 9, the word “**They**” refers to\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) researchers
  - b) deaf people
  - c) dyslexics
  - d) nondyslexics
92. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- a) “Pah” and “dah” are easily distinguished by deaf children.
  - b) Deaf people are more intelligent than dyslexics.
  - c) Nondyslexics contribute nothing to dyslexia research.
  - d) Research in the field of deafness may be helpful in the study of dyslexia.

### **PASSAGE 3**

The discovery that language can be a barrier to communication is quickly made by all who travel, study, govern or sell. Whether the activity is tourism, research, government, policing, business, or data dissemination, the lack of a common language can severely **impede** progress or can halt it altogether. ‘Common language’ here usually means a foreign language, but the same point applies in principle to any encounter with unfamiliar dialects or styles within a single language. “**They don’t talk the same language**” has a major metaphorical meaning alongside its literal one. (1)

Although communication problems of this kind must happen thousands of times each day, very few become public knowledge. Publicity comes only when a failure to communicate has major consequences, such as strikes, lost orders, legal problems, or fatal accidents – even, at times, war. One reported instance of communication failure took place in 1970, when several Americans ate a species of poisonous mushroom. No remedy was known, and two of the people died within days. A radio report of the case was heard by a chemist who knew of a treatment that had been successfully used in 1959 and published in 1963. Why had the American doctors not heard of it seven years later? Presumably because the report of the treatment had been published only in journals written in European languages other than English. (2)

Several comparable cases have been reported. But isolated examples do not give an impression of the size of the problem – something that can come only from studies of the use or avoidance of foreign-language materials and contacts in different communicative situations. In the English-speaking scientific world, for example, surveys of books and documents consulted in libraries and other information agencies have shown that very little foreign-language material is ever consulted. Library requests in the field of science and technology showed that only 13 per cent were for foreign language periodicals. Studies of the sources cited in publications lead to a similar conclusion: the use of foreign-language sources is often found to be as low as 10 per cent. (3)

The language barrier presents itself in stark form to firms who wish to market their products in other countries. British industry, in particular, has in recent decades often been criticised for its linguistic insularity – for its assumption that foreign buyers will be happy to communicate in English, and that awareness of other languages is not therefore a priority. In the “1960s, over two-thirds of British firms dealing with non-English-speaking customers were using English for outgoing correspondence; many had **their** sales literature only in English; and as many as 40 per cent employed no-one able to communicate in the customers’ languages. A similar problem was identified in other English-speaking countries, notably the USA, Australia and New Zealand. And non-English-speaking countries were by no means exempt-although the widespread use of English as an alternative language made them less open to the charge of insularity. (4)

The criticism and publicity given to this problem since the 1960s seems to have greatly improved the situation. Industrial training schemes have promoted an increase in linguistic and cultural awareness.

35 Many firms now have their own translation services; to take just one example in Britain, Rowntree Mackintosh now publish their documents in six languages (English, French, German, Dutch, Italian and Xhosa). Some firms run part-time language courses in the languages of the countries with which they are most involved; some produce their own technical glossaries, to ensure consistency when material is being translated. It is now much more readily appreciated that marketing efforts can be delayed, damaged, or  
40 disrupted by a failure to take account of the linguistic needs of the customer. (5)

The changes in awareness have been most marked in English-speaking countries, where the realisation has gradually dawned that by no means everyone in the world knows English well enough to negotiate in it. This is especially a problem when English is not an official language of public administration, as in most parts of the Far East, Russia, Eastern Europe, the Arab world, Latin America and  
45 French-speaking Africa. Even in cases where foreign customers can speak English quite well, it is often forgotten that **they** may not be able to understand it to the required level – bearing in mind the regional and social variation which permeated speech and which can cause comprehension. In securing understanding, how ‘we’ speak to ‘them’ is just as important, it appears, as how ‘they’ speak to ‘us’. (6)

93. The word “**impede**” in line 3 means\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) hamper
  - b) aid
  - c) support
  - d) release
94. According to the passage, “**They don’t talk the same language**’ (lines 5 & 6), can refer to problems in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) understanding metaphor
  - b) learning foreign languages
  - c) understanding dialect or style
  - d) dealing with technological change
95. The case of the poisonous mushrooms (paragraph 2) suggests that American doctors\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) should pay more attention to radio reports
  - b) only read medical articles if they are in English
  - c) are sometimes unwilling to try foreign treatments
  - d) do not always communicate effectively with their patients
96. The word “**their**” in line 28 refers to\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) non-English-speaking companies
  - b) non-English-speaking customers’
  - c) foreign buyers
  - d) British firms’
97. According to the writer, the linguistic insularity of British businesses\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) later spread to other countries
  - b) had a negative effect on their business
  - c) is not as bad now as it used to be in the past
  - d) made non-English-speaking companies turn to other markets

98. According to the writer, English-speaking people need to be aware that\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) some foreigners have never met an English-speaking person
  - b) many foreigners have no desire to learn English
  - c) foreign languages may pose a greater problem in the future
  - d) English-speaking foreigners may have difficulty understanding English
99. The word "**they**" in line 46 refers to\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) everyone in the world
  - b) English speaking countries
  - c) changes in awareness
  - d) foreign customers
100. A suitable title for this passage would be\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Overcoming the language barrier
  - b) How to survive an English-speaking world
  - c) Global understanding – the key to personal progress
  - d) The need for a common language

**SECTION III: LISTENING (Questions 01-20)**

**Toplam 20 adet çoktan seçmeli sorudan oluşmaktadır.**

**PSYCHOLOGY – PHOBIAS**

*From the Pearson Longman Contemporary Topics*

Press Play  
Button to Run

*Uyarı: Windows için Flash Player Yükleyicisi ([Active X](#) ve [Eklenti](#)) ya da [Mac OS için Flash Player Yükleyicisi](#) indirin.  
NOT: Windows için hem Active X hem Eklenti yüklenmelidir.*

**A: Examine the questions below for one minute before listening to the lecture. Then complete the sentences while listening to the CD.**

**Metni dinlemeden önce bir dakika içinde aşağıda verilen cümleleri incelemeniz ve dinlerken bu cümlelerin eksik kalan kısımlarını doğru sözcükle tamamlamanız istenecektir.**

1. There are various kinds of\_\_\_\_\_problems that affect us in our daily lives.
2. The speaker's brother avoided using a\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Phobias can\_\_\_\_\_for months or even years.
4. Greek or\_\_\_\_\_names are usually used to describe the fear.
5. Hypno means\_\_\_\_\_.
6. A\_\_\_\_\_of dog is cynophobia.
7. A person can develop a phobia by\_\_\_\_\_the reactions of others.
8. According to doctors, phobias tend to run in\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The objective of psychologists who follow the second theory is to identify and treat the \_\_\_\_\_ problem.
10. \_\_\_\_\_improve as we learn more.

**B: Listen to the lecture for the second time and take notes. Use your notes and mark the correct answer.**

**Bu bölüm için metni ikinci kez dinledikten sonra verilen yanıtlardan doğru olanı işaretlemeniz istenecektir.**

11. Which word describes the reaction of someone with the phobia?  
a) Moderate  
b) Neutral  
c) Extreme
12. Which statement was mentioned in the lecture?  
a) People with phobias are usually afraid to go to doctors.  
b) Some phobias reflect more serious underlying problems.  
c) Phobias are actually a fairly common psychological problem.
13. How are phobias classified?  
a) By what people fear  
b) By how people react  
c) By the problems they cause
14. What's the main idea of the first theory?  
a) Phobias are uncontrollable.  
b) Phobias are common.  
c) Phobias are learned.
15. What's the main idea of the second theory?  
a) Phobias are the problems themselves.  
b) Phobias are signs of deeper problems.  
c) Phobias are quite easy to control.

**C: Write TRUE, FALSE or NOT MENTIONED.**

**Dinleme metnine göre aşağıda yazılı ifadelerin doğru, yanlış veya metinde bahsi geçip geçmediğine karar vermeniz istenecektir.**

16. \_\_\_\_\_ Psychology is a very popular field of study.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ People with phobias never have strong physical reactions.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ There are ways to treat phobias.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Phobias can be controlled by denying the feeling of the phobia.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Patients with phobia cannot be cured.

#### **SECTION IV: WRITING**

**Choose ONE of the topics below and write a WELL-ORGANIZED ESSAY using at least 250 WORDS.**

Bu bölümde, verilen üç konudan sadece bir tanesinin seçilip o konuda en az 250 kelime kullanacak şekilde bir kompozisyon yazılması istenecektir.

- (A) **“Damage to the environment is an inevitable consequence of worldwide improvements in the standard of living.”** Would you agree or disagree with this statement?
- (B) **“Computers enhance our lives but they also isolate us.”** Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of computers.
- (C) Compare and contrast **life before and after the invention of cell phones.**